

TITLE XIV—AUTHORIZATION FOR SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR IRAQ, AFGHANISTAN, AND THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM

Overview

The committee recommends a supplemental authorization of \$50.0 billion in funds to be appropriated for fiscal year 2006 to support operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the global war on terrorism. The committee notes that H. Con. Res. 95 of the 109th Congress, establishing the congressional budget for the Government for fiscal year 2006 and setting forth budgetary levels for fiscal year 2005 and 2007 through 2010, included \$50.0 billion for fiscal year 2006 in anticipation of additional needs in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the global war on terrorism. Providing authorization of these funds in advance of need ensures our troops in the field will be given adequate resources to meet ongoing demands of current military operations and any emergent needs of the ongoing global war on terrorism.

Summary table of authorization

The following table summarizes authorizations included in this title for ongoing operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the global war on terrorism for fiscal year 2006.

Title XIV EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Program Title</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> |
|---|------------------------------|
| PROCUREMENT | |
| Aircraft Procurement, Army | |
| UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter MEDEVAC Kits (10) | 50,000 |
| UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter attrition (2) | 20,300 |
| Total Aircraft Procurement, Army | 70,300 |
| Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles Procurement, Army | |
| M-107 .50 caliber sniper rifle | 9,300 |
| M249 SAW machine gun mods - RFI | 5,800 |
| Medium machine gun modifications - RFI | 9,200 |
| Soldier Enhancement Program - RFI | 3,500 |
| Total Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles , Army | 27,800 |
| Other Procurement, Army | |
| Up-armored M1151/M1152 HMMWVs or wheeled vehicle add-on armor | 120,000 |
| Mounted Battle Command on the Move | 30,000 |
| AN/PAQ-4 Aiming Light - Night Vision Equipment | 32,100 |
| Target acquisition laser observation night devices | 53,400 |
| Thermal Weapon System - Night Vision Equipment | 31,600 |
| Lightweight Laser Designation Rangefinders | 4,600 |
| Total Other Procurement, Army | 271,700 |

Title XIV EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Program Title</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> |
|---|------------------------------|
| Aircraft Procurement, Navy | |
| UH-1Y attrition | 74,000 |
| UH-1 government furnished equipment | 10,800 |
| CH-53E night vision system FLIR kits | 9,600 |
| Low Band transmitters for EA-6B Aircraft | 16,400 |
| EA-6B Improved Capabilities III | 73,000 |
| Total Aircraft Procurement, Navy | 183,800 |
| Weapons Procurement, Navy | |
| Hellfire missiles | 122,000 |
| Small arms | 36,800 |
| Pioneer UAV engines and avionics | 6,700 |
| Total Weapons Procurement, Navy | 165,500 |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps | |
| Dual mode laser guided training bombs | 2,000 |
| Small arms and landing party ammunition | 16,000 |
| M80/M62 7.62mm cartridge | 1,500 |
| .50 caliber linked armor piercing cartridge with tracer | 13,000 |
| M430 40mm high explosive dual purpose | 30,000 |
| M830A1 120mm high explosive with tracer cartridge | 10,000 |
| XM1028 120mm tank cartridge | 3,000 |
| M72A7 66mm high explosive rocket | 11,000 |
| MK154 non-electric detonator | 10,000 |
| M762A1 electric time fuze | 2,000 |
| M782 multi-option fuze for artillery | 6,000 |
| Total Procurement of Ammunition, Navy & Marine Corps | 104,500 |

Title XIV EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION (Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Program Title</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> |
|--|------------------------------|
| Other Procurement, Navy | |
| EOD equipment for naval coastal warfare units | 7,000 |
| Amphibious equipment for naval coastal warfare units | 8,300 |
| Expanded outfitting for maritime interdiction operations | 4,300 |
| Visit, Board, Search and Seizure Trainer | 11,200 |
| Total Other Procurement, Navy | 30,800 |
| Procurement, Marine Corps | |
| Guided MLRS pods for HIMARS | 54,400 |
| TPS-59(V3) radar system array rebuild | 7,500 |
| Enhanced position location reporting system | 17,900 |
| Hardened Engineer Vehicles | 9,400 |
| Total Procurement, Marine Corps | 89,200 |
| Aircraft Procurement, Air Force | |
| C-5 aircraft missile warning system upgrade | 7,700 |
| C-17 aircraft infrared measures | 97,000 |
| Total Aircraft Procurement, Air Force | 104,700 |
| Other Procurement, Air Force | |
| Mobile approach control system | 51,900 |
| Total Other Procurement, Air Force | 51,900 |
| Total Procurement | 1,100,200 |

Title XIV EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Program Title</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> |
|--|------------------------------|
| OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE | |
| Operation and Maintenance, Army | |
| Incremental wartime costs | 21,000,735 |
| Army active end strength increase | 1,081,640 |
| Body armor | 57,400 |
| Army linguistic support /a | [200,000] |
| Total Operations and Maintenance, Army | 22,139,775 |
| Operation and Maintenance, Navy | |
| Incremental wartime costs | 1,911,000 |
| Expanded maritime interdiction ops trng and outfitting | 6,200 |
| Small caliber wpns and mounts repair and replacement | 24,000 |
| Body armor | 3,100 |
| Total Operations and Maintenance, Navy | 1,944,300 |
| Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps | |
| Incremental wartime costs | 1,717,800 |
| Marine Corps active end strength increase | 31,431 |
| Field medical equipment | 19,000 |
| M1A1 tank depot Maintenance | 40,000 |
| Total Operations and Maintenance, Marine Corps | 1,808,231 |
| Operation and Maintenance, Air Force | |
| Incremental wartime costs | 2,580,655 |
| Body armor | 54,900 |
| Total Operations and Maintenance, Air Force | 2,635,555 |

Title XIV EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION (Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Program Title</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide | |
| Incremental wartime costs | 3,348,721 |
| Army active end strength increase | 116,000 |
| Marine Corps active end strength increase | 5,397 |
| Total Operations and Maintenance, Defense-wide | 3,470,118 |
| Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve | |
| Body armor | 2,400 |
| Total Operations and Maintenance, Navy Reserve | 2,400 |
| Total Operation and Maintenance | 32,000,379 |
| OTHER PROGRAMS | |
| Defense Health Program | |
| Incremental wartime costs | 702,163 |
| Army active end strength increase | 258,200 |
| Marine Corps active end strength increase | 17,415 |
| Total Defense Health Program | 977,778 |
| Total Other Programs | 977,778 |
| MILITARY PERSONNEL | |
| Military Personnel, Army | |
| Army incremental wartime costs | 6,990,123 |
| Army active end strength increase | 2,527,520 |
| Total Military Personnel, Army | 9,517,643 |

Title XIV EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION

(Dollars in Thousands)

| <u>Program Title</u> | <u>Senate Authorized</u> |
|---|------------------------------|
| Military Personnel, Navy | |
| Navy incremental wartime costs | 350,000 |
| Total Military Personnel, Navy | 350,000 |
| Military Personnel, Marine Corps | |
| Marine Corps incremental wartime costs | 641,200 |
| Marine Corps active end strength increase | 170,571 |
| Total Military Personnel, Marine Corps | 811,771 |
| Military Personnel, Air Force | |
| Air Force incremental wartime costs | 916,559 |
| Total Military Personnel, Marine Corps | 916,559 |
| Total Military Personnel | 11,595,973 |
| Iraq Freedom Fund (IFF) | |
| Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Task Force /a,b | 4,325,670 |
| Transfer Authority /a | [500,000] |
| Total | [2,500,000] |
| Total | 50,000,000 |

a/ Values in brackets are non-additive

b/ Of the funds available in the IFF and only for the IED Task Force

Purpose (sec. 1401)

This section would establish this title as an authorization of appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2006, in addition to the amounts otherwise authorized in this Act \$50.0 billion to be available for activities in support of operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the global war on terrorism.

Designation as emergency amounts (sec. 1402)

This section designates the authorization of appropriations in this title as an emergency requirement in accordance with H. Con. Res. 95 of the 109th Congress.

Army procurement (sec. 1403)

This section would authorize an additional \$369.8 million for fiscal year 2006 Army procurement.

Of these funds, the committee recommends \$120.0 million be provided to acquire additional up armored high (UAH) mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles, wheeled vehicle add-on armor protection, or M1151/M1152 high mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HMMWV), if the requirement for such vehicles is identified by a combatant commander and validated by the Secretary of the Army. The committee understands that the M1151/M1152 HMMWV is an improved version of the standard HMMWV. The M1151/M1152 HMMWV has a heavier chassis and improved engine that enable the use of removable add-on armor protection that provides the Army greater flexibility when deploying units. M1151/M1152 provides the same level of protection as an UAH.

Providing armored vehicles to our Armed Forces deployed in contingency operations has been an issue of great concern to this committee for the past two years. While the committee acknowledges that there were problems in rapidly supplying UAH and add-on armor for Army and Marine Corps tactical wheeled vehicles when the insurgency began in Iraq in the fall of 2003, the committee also commends the Department of Defense for taking aggressive steps to satisfy the evolving force protection requirements of U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM).

The Congress also responded quickly to the force protection requirements of CENTCOM. From fiscal year 2003 to fiscal year 2005, the Congress added \$1.9 billion to the President's requests to increase UAH production and almost \$1.6 billion to increase the production of add-on armor protection for tactical wheeled vehicles for the Army and Marine Corps. In the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief Act, 2005 (H.R. 1268, as adopted by the House of Representatives on May 5, 2005 and the Senate on May 10, 2005), the Congress added \$150.0 million for up-armored HMMWVs and \$610.9 million for add-on armor for tactical wheeled vehicles. With this funding, all current CENTCOM UAH and add-on armor requirements will be addressed.

The committee understands that UAH and add-on armor requirements are continuously under review. If the Commander, U.S. CENTCOM should submit an urgent needs statement for additional UAH or add-on armor, the committee believes that the Secretary should have funds immediately available to address that re-

quirement. The committee recommends an increase of \$120.0 million in Other Procurement, Army, to provide the Secretary with the flexibility to immediately address any additional CENTCOM requirements for armored vehicles or add-on armor.

Navy and Marine Corps procurement (sec. 1404)

This section would authorize an additional \$573.8 million for fiscal year 2006 Navy and Marine Corps procurement.

Air Force procurement (sec. 1405)

This section would authorize an additional \$156.6 million for fiscal year 2006 Air Force procurement.

Operation and Maintenance (sec. 1406)

This section would authorize an additional \$32.0 billion for fiscal year 2006 operation and maintenance programs.

Of the additional \$22.1 billion authorized for fiscal year 2006 in Operation and Maintenance, Army, the committee recommends that \$200.0 million may be utilized to obtain linguistic support for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The committee is aware of an urgent need for additional linguistic support to military operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Commander, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM), has identified this shortfall in communications with the Department of Defense and in testimony before the committee. The committee urges the Department of the Army to address this urgent requirement of the Commander, CENTCOM.

Defense Health Program (sec. 1407)

This section would authorize an additional \$977.8 million to the Defense Health Program for operation and maintenance for fiscal year 2006.

Military personnel (sec. 1408)

This section would authorize an additional \$11.6 billion for fiscal year 2006 to the Department of Defense for military personnel. As described elsewhere in this report, some of this funding provides for the additional cost of increased Army and Marine Corps personnel end strength.

Iraq Freedom Fund (sec. 1409)

This section would authorize an additional \$4.3 billion for an Iraqi Freedom Fund to be available until expended for activities in support of operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the global war on terrorism. These funds would be available for transfer to other accounts in this title, subject to a 5 day prior notification to the congressional defense committees.

Of the amounts provided in this section, not less than \$500.0 million is dedicated to the support of activities of the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Task Force. The funding provided for the Joint Improvised Explosive Device Task Force would ensure the rapid development and deployment of intelligence; tactics, techniques and procedures (TTP); training; and the associated procurement of equipment to counter IEDs in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The budget request included no funding for the procurement of Improvised Explosive Device (IED) countermeasures. The committee has closely monitored the efforts of the Department of Defense to provide force protection capabilities to our soldiers and Marines in Iraq and Afghanistan for countering the threat posed by IEDs. In October 2003, the Chief of Staff of the Army directed the formation of an IED task force to orchestrate Army efforts to eliminate IED threats, recommend best available responses, and direct the development and fielding of selected solutions. In June 2004, the Commander, U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) asked the Secretary of Defense for an integrated Department response to the IED threat. On July 12, 2004, the Deputy Secretary of Defense approved the establishment of an Army-led Joint IED Defeat Integrated Process Team (IPT), which was organized around the existing Army IED Task Force, to immediately focus all counter-IED efforts within the Department.

The committee understands that the IPT identifies, prioritizes, and resources materiel and non-materiel solutions to the IED threat in a coordinated response across the services and the Department. The IPT, augmented by Joint Service staff, performs the counter-IED operational mission as the Joint IED Defeat Task Force (TF).

The committee understands that the Joint IED TF has expended much effort and funding to provide electronic countermeasure systems for the protection of U.S. convoys in Iraq and is working to procure thousands of additional jamming devices. The committee also understands that the procurement of current technology must be supplemented by the development of new counter-IED devices and employment of innovative techniques, tactics and procedures. The committee believes that the Joint IED TF should have dedicated funding to facilitate the rapid development of new technology and the rapid deployment of current IED countermeasures.

Transfer authority (sec. 1410)

This section would provide fiscal year 2006 transfer authority of \$2.5 billion to the Department of Defense for the authorizations contained in this title.

Budget Items

UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters

The budget request included \$562.0 million in Aircraft Procurement, Army (APA), for 41 UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters, including \$61.0 million for six UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters lost in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). The Army has lost 13 UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters since the onset of OIF and OEF. Using October 1, 2004 as a cutoff date, the Army requested \$50.8 million in the fiscal year 2005 supplemental budget for five UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters lost in OIF and OEF. The committee notes that the Army has an unfunded requirement for the replacement of two UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters; therefore, the committee recommends an increase of \$20.3 million in APA, for two additional UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters, for a total authorization of \$582.3.

UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter modifications

The budget request included \$33.3 million in Aircraft Procurement, Army (APA), for UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter modifications, but included no funding for HH-60L Black Hawk helicopter Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) Medical Equipment Packages (MEP). The Army has a requirement for 336 HH-60L MEDEVAC helicopters, including 156 MEDEVAC helicopters in the Active component and 180 MEDEVAC helicopters in the Reserve component, but only 24 HH-60L MEDEVAC helicopters in the inventory or scheduled for delivery in fiscal year 2005. The committee understands that the Army is using over 300 UH-60A Black Hawk helicopters without MEP kits to perform MEDEVAC missions, of which 75 are currently deployed in support of Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom. Given the shortfall in MEDEVAC helicopters and the high operational demand, the committee recommends an increase of \$50.0 million in APA, for 10 additional HH-60L MEP kits, for a total authorization of \$83.3 million.

M107 sniper rifle

The budget request included \$9.7 million in Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army (WTCV), for the procurement of the M-107 .50 caliber sniper rifle. The M107 sniper rifle provides a man-portable, material destruction capability that enables sniper teams to employ greater destructive force at greater ranges and at a higher rate of fire that exceed the terminal effect capability of the M24 Sniper Weapon System. The Army has an inventory objective of 3,143 M107 sniper weapons but only has 1,300 fielded to soldiers in support of Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom. Additional funding for the M107 sniper rifle is on the Chief of Staff of the Army's unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$9.3 million in WTCV, for 774 additional M107 sniper rifles, for a total authorization of \$19.0 million.

Rapid fielding initiative

The budget request included \$15.4 million in Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles Army (WTCV), to procure ancillary small arms equipment as part of the Rapid Fielding Initiative (RFI), an Army program to respond quickly to individual soldier equipment requirements and to provide soldiers engaged in or preparing for Operation Iraqi Freedom and other operations, with state-of-the-art individual weapons, clothing, and equipment, including radios. Additional funding for this initiative is on the Chief of Staff of the Army's unfunded priorities list. The committee continues to support this worthwhile program and remains committed to ensuring that the individual soldier, Active and Reserve, is personally equipped for advantage in combat and contingency operations. The committee recommends an increase of \$18.5 million in WTCV to procure M240B medium machine gun, M249 squad automatic weapon, and Soldier Enhancement Program ancillary equipment, for a total authorization of \$33.9 million for the RFI.

Night vision enhancements

The budget request included \$247.4 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA), for the procurement of night vision enhance-

ments, including \$16.6 million for the AN/PAQ-4 laser aiming light, \$42.9 million for the AN/PVS-6 Mini Eyesafe Laser Infrared Observation Set and the Target Acquisition Laser Observation Night (TALON) device, and \$83.7 million for the night vision thermal weapon sight (TWS). Lessons learned from Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom have shown that night vision equipment increases survivability and lethality of soldiers in combat and has been used for force protection missions, convoy operations, and perimeter security missions. Additional funding for the procurement of AN/PAQ-4 laser aiming lights, TALONs, and TWSs has been identified on the Chief of Staff of the Army's unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$117.1 million in OPA for the procurement of 40,182 aiming lights, 712 TALONs, and 2,528 TWSs, for a total authorization of \$364.5 million.

Lightweight laser designation rangefinder

The budget request included \$12.7 million in Other Procurement, Army (OPA), for the procurement of the Lightweight Laser Designation Rangefinder (LLDR), a man-portable, modular system designed for day and night, all weather target acquisition. The LLDR meets a critical requirement for precision target location and engagement for artillery fire support teams and is in high demand in Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom. Additional funding for LLDR procurement is on the Chief of Staff of the Army's unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.6 million in OPA for the procurement of 15 additional LLDRs, for a total authorization of \$17.3 million.

Mounted battle command on the move

The budget request included \$870,000 in Other Procurement, Army (OPA), for the Mounted Battle Command on the Move (MBCOTM) system, which provides a battle command platform for maneuver commanders for echelons from cavalry squadron through unit of employment. The MBTCOM will be hosted on the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, the Stryker Command Vehicle, and the High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV). The MBCOTM will provide commanders with an automated tactical command post for mobile operations, rather than relying on a fixed site command post. The committee understands that the Army intends to field this capability in fiscal year 2006 for units deploying to Operation Iraqi Freedom. Additional funding for MBCOTM procurement has been identified on the Chief of Staff of the Army's unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$30.0 in OPA for the procurement of 15 MBTCOM systems to be mounted on the HMMWV, for a total authorization of \$30.9 million.

The committee notes that the Marine Corps has a similar initiative for on-the-move communications under the Control On-The-Move Network, Digital Over the Horizon Relay program and encourages the Army-Marine Corps Board to review these programs for cooperative development and efficiencies.

UH-1Y helicopters

The budget request included \$307.5 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), for the procurement of UH-1Y and AH-1Z helicopters. There is no UH-1 manufacturing line to build helicopters to replace UH-1N helicopters lost in Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom. However, the Marine Corps does have a program to acquire new-build UH-1Y helicopters as replacement aircraft. The program is currently in low-rate initial production. The Marine Corps needs to replace four aircraft lost during current operations. The committee recommends an increase of \$74.0 million in APN for four additional UH-1Y helicopters.

The Marine Corps needs to procure 18 sets of government furnished equipment (GFE) to retain the UH-1N utility helicopters until new UH-1Y helicopters are procured. Without this funding, the operational force inventory will be reduced by 14 UH-1Ns for 12 months until UH-1Ys can be delivered. The committee recommends an increase of \$10.8 million in APN for UH-1 GFE.

The committee notes that the procurement of UH-1Y helicopters and government furnished equipment are on the Commandant of the Marine Corps' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends a total authorization of \$392.3 million in APN, for the procurement of UH-1Y and AH-1Z helicopters.

EA-6B ICAP III

The budget request included \$120.6 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), for modifications to the EA-6B, including \$52.2 million for the procurement of Improved Capabilities III (ICAP III) systems modifications.

The EA-6B is a high-demand, low-density key enabler for joint combat operations. The ICAP III systems modification removes over 70 aging and unreliable weapons replaceable assemblies (WRAs). The procurement of seven additional EA-6B ICAP III kits meets the Navy's minimum requirement for ICAP III equipped EA-6B aircraft. Procurement of ICAP III is included on the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$73.0 million in APN for the procurement of seven additional EA-6B ICAP III kits.

Low band transmitters for EA-6B aircraft

The budget request included \$120.6 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy (APN), for modifications to the EA-6B aircraft, including \$9.6 million for procurement of low band transmitters. The EA-6B is a high-demand, low-density electronic warfare aircraft that is being heavily used in the global war on terrorism. The low band transmitter gives the EA-6B aircraft expanded jamming capability and is more reliable and maintainable than the current system. The procurement of additional EA-6B aircraft low band transmitters has been included on the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$16.4 million in APN for the procurement of 11 EA-6B aircraft low band transmitters to ensure sufficient numbers are available to support critical global war on terrorism missions.

CH-53E Helicopter Night Vision Systems

The budget request included \$14.9 million in Aircraft Procurement, Navy, for H-3 helicopter modifications, including \$600,000 for the procurement of CH-53E Helicopter Night Vision System (HNVS) Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) kits. The committee notes that, currently, the Marine Corps has 71 FLIRs to share among 148 aircraft, with 26 on contract to be delivered in fiscal years 2005 and 2006. Another 51 aircraft have FLIR installation provisions, but do not have FLIR turrets to install. The HNVS FLIR improves the CH-53's ability to operate in night operations in the austere mountainous and desert terrain typical of the U.S. Central Command area of operations. Additional funding for HNVS FLIR procurement for the CH-53 helicopter is on the Commandant of the Marine Corps' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$9.6 million in APN for the procurement of 16 additional HNVS FLIRs, for a total authorization of \$24.5 million.

Hellfire missiles

The budget request included no funds in Weapons Procurement, Navy (WPN) for the procurement of AGM-114 Hellfire missiles. The Hellfire is a laser-guided missile primarily employed against point targets by Navy and Marine Corps rotary wing aircraft. Total Navy and Marine Corps use of the two variants of Hellfire in the global war on terrorism exceeds 900 missiles. The Navy's intent was to replace its inventory of these missiles with the Joint Common Missile, but this program has recently been terminated by the Department of Defense, and there is a projected inventory shortage of AGM-114 Hellfire missiles for the Marine Corps. Additional funding for Hellfire is included on the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$122.0 million in WPN for the procurement of Hellfire missiles.

Small arms

The budget request included \$22.6 million in Weapons Procurement, Navy (WPN) for the initial procurement, modernization, standardization, and stock replenishment of a wide variety of small arms and weapons. Fleet and joint force protection requirements have expanded as a result of the global war on terrorism. Explosive ordnance disposal teams and naval coastal warfare units, in particular, need small arms for their own protection. Additional funding for small arms has been included on the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$36.8 million in WPN for the procurement of small arms.

Pioneer tactical unmanned aerial vehicle

The budget request included \$1.9 million in Weapons Procurement, Navy (WPN) for modernization efforts for the Pioneer tactical unmanned aerial vehicle (TUAV). The Pioneer TUAV provides near real-time reconnaissance, surveillance, target acquisition, combat assessment, and battlefield management within line-of-sight of a ground control station. The Pioneer TUAV is being heavily used in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Additional funding for 12 Pioneer engines and avionics, due to its high usage rates, has been re-

quested on the Chief of Naval Operations' and the Commandant of the Marine Corps' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$6.7 million in WPN for the procurement of engines and avionics for the Pioneer TUAV.

Dual mode laser guided training bombs

The budget request included \$24.6 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (PANMC), for dual mode laser guided training bombs. The committee notes that the dual mode laser guided training bomb improves the use of laser guided bombs (LGBs) in combat. The training bomb provides actual hardware for aircrews and tactics development at a reduced cost while maintaining inventories of LGBs. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PANMC for dual mode laser guided training practice bombs.

Small arms and landing party ammunition

The budget request included \$35.6 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (PANMC), for small arms and landing party ammunition. The committee notes that small arms training requirements for force protection, homeland defense, maritime interdiction operations, and security force operations have increased by 50 percent since the commencement of the global war on terrorism. Additional funding for small arms and landing party ammunition has been identified on the Chief of Naval Operations unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$16.0 million in PANMC for small arms and landing party ammunition.

M80/M62 7.62mm cartridge

The budget request included \$7.9 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (PANMC), for the Cartridge M80 7.62mm four-ball cartridge and one tracer M62 linked. According to Marine Corps officials, this munition is currently experiencing an extremely high rate of use in operations in support of the global war on terrorism. Additional funding for the Cartridge M80 7.62mm four-ball cartridge and one tracer M62 linked has been identified on the Commandant of the Marine Corps unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase in PANMC of \$1.5 million for the M80 7.62mm four-ball cartridge and one tracer M62 linked.

.50 caliber linked armor piercing cartridge with tracer

The budget request included \$28.0 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (PANMC), for the .50 caliber linked armor piercing cartridge with tracer. Additional funding for the .50 caliber linked armor piercing cartridge with tracer has been identified on the Commandant of the Marine Corps unfunded priorities list. Marine Corps officials also note that this munition is currently experiencing an extremely high rate of use in support of the global war on terrorism. The committee recommends an increase of \$13.0 million in PANMC for the .50 caliber linked armor piercing cartridge with tracer.

M430 40mm high explosive dual purpose

The budget request included \$40.7 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (PANMC), for the M430 40mm high explosive dual purpose cartridge. According to Marine Corps officials, this munition is currently experiencing an extremely high rate of use in support of the global war on terrorism. Additional funding for the M430 40mm high explosive dual purpose cartridge has been identified on the Commandant of the Marine Corps unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$30.0 million in PANMC for the M430 40mm high explosive dual purpose cartridge.

M830A1 120mm high explosive with tracer cartridge

The budget request included no funding in Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (PANMC), for the M830A1 120mm high explosive with tracer cartridge. According to Marine Corps officials, this munition is extremely effective against buildings, bunkers, and light armored vehicles and experienced an extremely high usage rate in Operations Iraqi Freedom and Enduring Freedom. Additional funding for the M830A1 120mm high explosive with tracer cartridge has been identified on the Commandant of the Marine Corps unfunded priorities list in order to replenish deleted stocks and ensure proper munitions inventory. The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in PANMC for the M830A1 120mm high explosive with tracer cartridge.

XM1028 120mm tank cartridge

The budget request included no funding in Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (PANMC), for the XM1028 120mm tank cartridge. The committee notes the utility of the XM1028 120mm canister round in improving the M1A1 Main Battle Tank's urban warfare capability, improving its survivability against massed assaulting infantry with hand held anti-tank and automatic weapons. Additional funding for the XM1028 120mm tank cartridge has been identified on the Commandant of the Marine Corps unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$3.0 million in PANMC for the XM1028 120mm tank cartridge in support of the Marine Corps' total munition requirement.

M72A7 66mm high explosive rocket

The budget request included no funding in Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (PANMC), for the M72A7 66mm high explosive rocket. According to Marine Corps officials, this munition was recently identified as an urgent requirement in support of the global war on terrorism. Additional funding for the M72A7 66mm high explosive rocket has been identified on the Commandant of the Marine Corps unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$11.0 million in PANMC for the M72A7 66mm high explosive rocket.

MK154 non-electric detonator

The budget request included no funding in Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (PANMC), for the MK154 non-

electric detonator. The committee notes that the budget request procures only 4 percent of the approved acquisition objective (AAO) of the MK154 non-electric detonator. The committee believes that constrained procurement of the MK 154 non-electric detonator can be problematic given the usage rates in support of the global war on terrorism. Additional funding for the MK154 non-electric detonator has been identified on the Commandant of the Marine Corps unfunded priorities list in order to increase procurement toward the AAO and ensure proper munitions inventory. The committee recommends an increase of \$10.0 million in PANMC for the MK154 non-electric detonator.

M762A1 electronic time fuze

The budget request included no funding in Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (PANMC), for the M762A1 electronic time fuze. The committee notes that the M762A1 is replacing less capable fuzes in the inventory. Additional funding for the M762A1 electronic time fuze has been identified on the Commandant of the Marine Corps unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$2.0 million in PANMC for the M762A1 electronic time fuze.

M782 multi-option fuze for artillery

The budget request included \$2.2 million in Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (PANMC), for the M782 multi-option fuze for artillery. The committee notes that the M782 multi-option fuze for artillery is the replacement for five different types of fuzes in the current Marine Corps inventory. Additional funding for the M782 multi-option fuze for artillery has been identified on the Commandant of the Marine Corps unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$6.0 million in PANMC for the M782 multi-option fuze for artillery.

Explosive ordnance disposal equipment allowance for naval coastal warfare units

The budget request included \$28.4 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN) for explosive ordnance disposal equipment. Naval coastal warfare (NCW) units are being heavily used in the global war on terrorism, with NCW mobile inshore undersea warfare units providing the security for the oil platforms in much of the U.S. Central Command's area of responsibility. These units have certain explosive ordnance disposal equipment shortages, including cargo trucks, generators, forklifts, and water trailers. Additional funding for this equipment has been requested on the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$7.0 million in OPN for explosive ordnance disposal equipment for naval coastal warfare units.

Amphibious equipment allowance for naval coastal warfare units

The budget request included \$149.7 million in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN) for amphibious equipment. Naval coastal warfare (NCW) units are being heavily used in the global war on terrorism, with NCW mobile inshore undersea warfare units providing

the security for the oil platforms in much of the U.S. Central Command's area of responsibility. These units have identified shortages of cargo trucks, generators, forklifts, and water trailers. Additional funding for this equipment has been included on the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$8.3 million in OPN for amphibious equipment for naval coastal warfare units.

Equipment and trainer for maritime interdiction operations

The budget request included \$60.8 million for command support equipment in Other Procurement, Navy (OPN). A key mission for the Navy in the global war on terrorism has been to conduct maritime interdiction operations (MIO), where naval teams visit, board, and search vessels, some of which are non-compliant. Additional funding is required to improve the MIO teams' abilities to protect themselves from terrorist-related threats. Additional funding for the necessary weapons, body armor, helmets, communications gear, breaching and boarding equipment, and medical supplies has been requested on the Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities list. The Chief of Naval Operations' unfunded priorities list also requests additional funding for a visit, board, search and seizure trainer (VBSST) at the Navy Center for Anti-terrorism. The committee recommends an increase of \$4.3 million in OPN for the procurement of the necessary MIO equipment, and an increase of \$11.2 million in OPN for the procurement of the VBSTT.

High mobility artillery rocket system

The budget request included \$176.8 million in Procurement, Marine Corps (PMC), for the High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS). HIMARS provides Marine forces immediate, precision fires with its 24 hour, all weather long-range precision strike capability. The committee understands that with additional funding the Marine Corps could accelerate the fielding of a guided munitions capability, by procuring Guided Multiple Launch Rocket System (GMLRS) rockets. GMLRS rockets are the tactical munitions for HIMARS. With these rockets, the Marine Corps could accelerate HIMARS fielding within 18 months to support the global war on terrorism, particularly Operation Iraqi Freedom. Additional funding for procurement of GMLRS rockets is on the Commandant of the Marine Corps' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$54.4 million in PMC, for the procurement of 480 GMLRS rockets, for a total authorization of \$231.2 million.

AN/TPS-59(V3) radar system array rebuild

The budget request included \$12.2 million in Procurement, Marine Corps (PMC), for radar systems, including \$5.6 million for the rebuild of one AN/TPS-59(V3) radar system array. The AN/TPS-59 radar is a critical low-density item being used extensively in current global war on terror operations. The AN/TPS-59(V)3 radar system is the only long-range, three-dimensional surveillance radar in the Marine Corps inventory. The high ops tempo and harsh environmental conditions of Operation Iraqi Freedom have caused antennas to degrade and require additional maintenance. The Marine Corps requested funding to rebuild one AN/TPS-59(V3) radar in

fiscal year 2005, but the requirement remains unfunded. The committee believes that rebuilding two AN/TPS-59(V3) radars will allow the Marine Corps to maintain the reliability, availability, and maintainability of the radar. Additional funding for the rebuild of one additional AN/TPS-59(V3) is on the Commandant of the Marine Corps' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$7.5 million in PMC, for the AN/TPS-59(V3) radar system, for a total authorization of \$19.7 million.

Enhanced position location reporting system

The budget request included \$29.0 million in Procurement, Marine Corps (PMC), for radio systems, but included no funding for the Enhanced Position Location Reporting System (EPLRS), a tactical data radio which provides the only dedicated source of wireless data connectivity for tactical Marine Corps units above regimental level of command, extending to battalion and company level headquarters. The committee understands that the Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS) was intended to fill this capability gap, but the committee recently learned that JTRS development will be delayed for 30 months. The committee understands that additional funding would enable the Marine Corps to procure EPLRS radio sets, their associated network management platforms, and the increased requirement for EPLRS radio sets throughout Marine operating forces to support the expanded use of Command and Control On the Move Network Digital Over the Horizon Relay (CONDOR). This item is on the Commandant of the Marine Corps' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$17.9 million in PMC, for the procurement of 425 EPLRS radio sets, for a total authorization of \$46.9 million.

The committee strongly encourages the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Networks and Information Integration to immediately waive JTRS compliance for the procurement of EPLRS radios for the Marine Corps. The committee also notes that the Army has a similar initiative for on-the-move communications under the Mounted Battle Command on the Move program and encourages the Army-Marine Corps Board to review these programs for cooperative development and efficiencies.

Explosive ordnance disposal equipment

The budget request included \$42.6 million in Procurement, Marine Corps (PMC), for explosive ordnance disposal equipment, but included no funding for the hardened engineer vehicle. The Marine Corps has an immediate need for hardened engineer and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) vehicles with a V-shaped hull designed to withstand both anti-personnel and anti-tank mine blasts and an nuclear, biological and radiological overpressure system. This item is on the Commandant of the Marine Corps' unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$9.4 million in PMC for hardened engineer vehicles, for a total authorization of \$52.0 million.

C-5 aircraft missile warning system upgrade

The budget request included \$71.1 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (APAF), for modifications to the C-5 aircraft, but

included no funding to upgrade the AAR-47 missile warning sets (MWSs) on the aircraft. With the proliferation of man-portable air defense systems, airlift aircraft are vulnerable to the shoulder-launched infrared surface-to-air missiles. The AAR-47 MWS is currently installed on 50 C-5B and one C-5A aircraft. An upgrade is available to this MWS which would provide a new processor, improved system sensors, a new control indicator unit, and a new laser warning detection system. Funding for this upgrade has been included on the Chief of Staff of the Air Force's unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$7.7 million in OPAF to upgrade the AAR-47 MWS on the C-5 aircraft.

C-17 aircraft infrared countermeasures

The budget request included \$260.8 million in Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (OPAF), for modifications to the C-17 aircraft, including \$84.5 million for the installation of the large aircraft infrared countermeasure system (LAIRCM). This system provides protection against man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), which are widely available and have been used by terrorists in Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom against both military and commercial aircraft. Additional funding for LAIRCM is included on the Chief of Staff of the Air Force's unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends funding this increase of \$97.0 million for the procurement of LAIRCM for the C-17 aircraft.

Mobile approach control system

The budget request included \$16.8 million in Other Procurement, Air Force (OPAF), for air traffic control and landing systems, including \$11.8 million for the modification and refurbishment of the mobile approach control system (MACS), but included no funding for the procurement of MACS. MACS is a deployable radar approach control system that provides airspace control and precision approach control capability. The committee is concerned that the Air Force was unable to provide all of the MACS that were requested during Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom. Procurement for MACS has been included on the Chief of Staff of the Air Force's unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends funding an increase of \$51.9 million in OPAF for the procurement of three mobile approach control systems.

Body armor

The budget request included \$40.0 million in Operation and Maintenance, Army (OMA), for body armor, \$3.3 million in Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN), for body armor, \$2.2 million in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (OMMC), for body armor, but no funding in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (OPAF), for body armor. Body armor, composed of outer tactical vests, small armor protective inserts, and deltoid armor protection, continues to provide superior personal protection to service members deployed in support of the global war on terrorism. The committee remains committed to ensuring that the individual soldier, sailor, airman, and Marine, Active and Reserve, has the equipment necessary to ensure individual safety and combat lethality across the full spectrum of operations. In addition, the committee believes

that recent technological advances in protective and safety equipment must be delivered to deployed service members as soon as possible.

The committee recommends an increase of \$117.8 million for interceptor body armor or body armor components including: \$57.4 million in OMA for enhanced SAPI plates; \$3.1 million in OMN for interceptor body armor; \$2.4 million in Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve (OMNR), for interceptor body armor; and \$54.9 million in OMAF for deltoid armor protection. The committee expects that the Army will ensure the provision of enhanced SAPI plates to all members of the U.S. Armed Forces and appropriate civilian personnel deployed in the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility.

Expanded maritime interdiction operations training and outfitting

The budget request included no funding in Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN), for expanded maritime interdiction operations (MIO) training and outfitting. The committee notes that the Navy has an urgent requirement to train and outfit the MIO visit, board, search and seizure (VBSS) teams of 58 ships deploying in support of the global war on terrorism and the Proliferation Security Initiative. Additional funding for expanded MIO training and outfitting has been identified on the Chief of Staff of the Army unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$6.2 million in OMN for expanded maritime interdiction operations outfitting.

Small caliber weapons and mounts repair and replacement

The budget request included \$5.7 million in Operation and Maintenance, Navy (OMN), for the repair or replacement of small caliber weapons and weapon mounts. According to Navy officials, there has been a rapid growth in small caliber weaponry sustainment requirements due to the global war on terrorism. The committee understands that deployments of Naval Coastal Warfare personnel in support of Persian Gulf oil platform security and Naval Construction Force personnel in support of Iraq and Afghanistan infrastructure development has increased small caliber weapons readiness requirements. Additional funding for the repair or replacement of small caliber weapons and weapon mounts has been identified on the Chief of Naval Operations unfunded priorities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$24.0 million in OMN for the repair or replacement of small caliber weaponry and weapon mounts.

Field medical equipment

The budget request included \$6.5 million in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (OMMC), for field medical equipment. According to Marine Corps officials, current medical inventories, which support operating rooms, aid stations, laboratories, and individual units, have been depleted in the conduct of contingency operations. Additional funding for field medical equipment has been identified on the Commandant of the Marine Corps unfunded prior-

ities list. The committee recommends an increase of \$19.0 million in OMMC for field medical equipment.

M1A1 tank depot maintenance

The budget request included \$9.6 million in Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (OMMC), for M1A1 tank depot maintenance. Additional funding for the M1A1 tank depot maintenance has been identified on the Commandant of the Marine Corps unfunded priorities list. According to Marine Corps officials, this unfunded priority supports the reset of tanks returning from contingency operations. The committee understands that average usage on tanks deployed in support of contingency operations is 3,000 kilometers per year. This is 10 times the quantity of miles historically executed in support of peacetime training. The committee also notes that the Marine Corps continues to effectively manage depot maintenance programs. The committee recommends an increase of \$40.0 million in OMMC for M1A1 tank depot maintenance.